

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO617. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO617 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO617 polypeptide shares significant homology with the CD24 protein. Applicants have also found that the DNA encoding the PRO617 polypeptide has significant homology with DNA encoding the CD24 protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO617 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified CD24 homolog.

13. Full-length PRO700 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO700. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO700 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO700 polypeptide using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, suggests that various portions of the PRO700 polypeptide possess significant sequence similarity to various protein disulfide isomerases. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant sequence similarity between the PRO700 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences; polypeptide with protein disulfide isomerase activity, designated as ("P_P80664"), human PDI, designated as ("P_R51696"), human PDI, designated as (P_R25297"), probable protein disulfide isomerase er-60 precursor, designated as ("ER60_SCHMA"), protein disulfide isomerase precursor - *Drosophila melanogaster*, designated as ("PDI_DROME"), protein disulfide-isomerase precursor - *Nicotiana tabaccum*, designated as ("NTPDIGENE_1"), protein disulfide isomerase - *Onchocerca volvulus*, designated as ("OVU12440_1"), human probable protein disulfide isomerase p5 precursor , designated as ("ERP5_HUMAN"), human protein disulfide isomerase-related protein 5, ("HSU79278_1 "), and protein disulfide isomerase precursor / prolyl 4- hydroxy, ("PDI_HUMAN"), thereby indicating that PRO700 may be a novel protein disulfide isomerase. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO700 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the protein disulfide isomerase family and possesses the ability to catalyze the formation of disulfide bonds typical of the protein disulfide isomerase family.

14. Full-length PRO702 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO702. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO702 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO702 polypeptide has significant similarity to the conglutinin protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO702 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified conglutinin homolog.

15. Full-length PRO703 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO703. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA

encoding a PRO703 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO703 polypeptide using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, suggests that various portions of the PRO703 polypeptide possess significant sequence similarity to the VLCAS protein, thereby indicating that PRO703 may be a novel VLCAS protein. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant sequence similarity between the PRO703 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, human mRNA for very-long-chain acyl-CoA, ("D88308"), rat mRNA for very-long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase, ("D85100"), *Mus musculus* fatty acid transport protein, ("MMU15976"), human very-long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase, ("D88308_1"), *Mus musculus* very-long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase, ("AF033031_1"), very-long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase - *Rattus*, ("D85100_1"), rat long-chain fatty acid transport protein, ("FATP_RAT"), mouse long-chain fatty acid transport protein, ("FATP_MOUSE"), probable long-chain fatty acid transport protein, ("FAT1_YEAST"), and fatty acid transporter protein, ("CHY15839_2"), thereby indicating that PRO703 may be a novel VLCAS. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO703 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the VLCAS family and possesses the ability to facilitate the cellular transport of long and very long chain fatty acids typical of the VLCAS family.

16. Full-length PRO705 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO705. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO705 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO705 polypeptide has significant similarity to the K-glypican protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO705 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the glypican family of proteoglycan proteins.

17. Full-length PRO708 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO708. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO708 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO708 polypeptide has significant homology with the aryl sulfatase proteins. Applicants have also found that the DNA encoding the PRO708 polypeptide has significant homology with DNA encoding the aryl sulfatase proteins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO708 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified aryl sulfatase homolog.

18. Full-length PRO320 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO320. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO320 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO320 polypeptide using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, suggests that various portions of the PRO320 polypeptide have significant homology to the fibulin

protein. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant homology between the PRO320 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, human fibulin-2 precursor, designated "FBL2_HUMAN", human fibulin-1 isoform a precursor, designated "FBLA_HUMAN", ZK783.1 - Caenorhabditis elegans, designated "CELZK783_1", human-notch2, designated "HSU77493_1", Nel protein precursor - rattus norvegicus, designated "NEL_RAT", Mus musculus cell surface protein, designated "D32210_1", mouse (fragment) Notch B protein, designated "A49175", C50H2.3a - Caenorhabditis elegans, designated "CEC50H2_3", MEC-9L - Caenorhabditis elegans, designated "CEU33933_1", and Mus musculus notch 4, designated "10 MMMHC29N7_2", thereby indicating that PRO320 may be a novel fibulin or fibulin-like protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO320 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the fibulin family and possesses biological activity typical of the fibulin family.

19. Full-length PRO324 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO324. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO324 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO324 polypeptide has significant similarity to oxidoreductases. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO324 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified oxidoreductase homolog.

20. Full-length PRO351 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO351. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO351 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO351 polypeptide using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, suggests that various portions of the PRO351 polypeptide possess significant sequence similarity to the prostasin protein, thereby indicating that PRO351 may be a novel prostasin protein. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant sequence similarity between the PRO351 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, "AC003965_1", "CELC07G1_7", "GEN12917", "HEPS_HUMAN", "GEN14584", "MCT6_MOUSE", "HSU75329_1", "PLMN_ERIEU", "TRYB_HUMAN", and "P_W22987". Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO351 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the prostasin family and possesses properties and activities typical of the prostasin family.

21. Full-length PRO352 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO352. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO352 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO352 polypeptide has significant similarity